

Emerson's Series of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1835.
We have examined Emerson's series of School Books, in connection with some others of the same nature; and the result of our examination is, that we have given the whole series a decided preference, as a system for Common Schools.

In relation to the Readers, the author has studiously avoided the sameness of subjects, which of itself, is a sufficient recommendation without the other qualities they possess. Sameness of subjects, and written in sameness of language, (which too many school books are) have a great tendency to make monotonous readers. And in regard to the Arithmetic, there is no question as to its qualities, in preference to any they have seen. Arranged as it is, according to the natural order of this science, it is admirably adapted to the capacity of the pupil; in which arrangement they consider it preferable to Mr. Cobb's "Explanatory," otherwise excellent "Arithmetic." The Arithmetic consists of three parts, of which the second is so arranged as to be divided into "oral and written," which enables the pupil to become so acquainted with this science, as will be of incalculable benefit to him in practical life. This, we think, should be a most important consideration in introducing Books into our common schools; for under the old method, the scholar, often thinking he had prepared himself sufficiently for practical life, was necessitated to learn by his own experience that he had not that knowledge of the science that would carry him safely through a business life. The whole series we feel no hesitancy in recommending to the public, and hope it will be extensively circulated through the State.

C. LEPELEY,
J. SWENNY.

Teachers of Primary Schools in the
Borough of Gettysburg.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,
Gettysburg, March 25, 1835.

I have examined with considerable care Mr. Emerson's North American Arithmetic, consisting of parts 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and am fully convinced that it is a valuable acquisition in the department to which its pages are devoted. The first part, which is designed for children, presents the plainest and most simple principles of that science to the youthful mind by means of visible representations, which experience proves to be the most effectual method of interesting and calling forth the powers of the mind. The second part, consisting of oral and written Arithmetic, prepares the mind more fully to comprehend the principles upon which particular operations depend, throwing the scholar in a great measure upon his own resources, yet leading him on so gradually and regularly that his progress becomes easy and pleasant. Were a scholar to proceed no farther in his knowledge of Arithmetic, than what he could derive from this part, he would already be enabled to perform any calculation which he would find necessary in ordinary life. The third part, which completes the course, is calculated to advance the student yet further in the principles of this study, to qualify him for pursuing the higher branches of Mathematical science, and to fit him for commercial or other business transactions. This work, I believe to be equal if not superior in merit to any other work upon the same subject which has fallen under my notice. Addressing the understanding of the student, developing his reasoning powers, and causing him to form his own rules, it has not the fault of the otherwise admirable work of Colburn, that scarcely a rule is given in form in the body of the work where the student most needs it. Such works as this, promise the most certain, rapid, and consequently cheap progress; and it is much to be regretted that many works are retained in our primary schools, possessing no other merits than their cheapness, and proving an almost insurmountable obstacle to the introduction of others better adapted to an elementary education. I hope the author may be liberally repaid for the pains which he has taken in the preparation of the work, by seeing it extensively introduced into the schools of our country.

M. JACOBS, A. M.
Prof. of Math., Chem., & Nat. Phil.

GETTYSBURG, March 27.

Messrs. DICKEY & HINES:
As you request me to express my opinion of the School Books of B. D. Emerson, I would simply say that the first part of his Arithmetic renders the mere rudiments of that science as plain as they can be made; the second part I have used in the Female Academy which I superintend, and this is the highest recommendation of the book that I can give; and the third part which has lately appeared I consider a superior performance, embracing all perhaps that is necessary for any one to understand of that science, in any common department of life. Of the Spelling Book and Readers which I have examined, I think as favorably as of the above.

Yours, &c. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M.
Principal of the Gettysburg Fem. Academy.

At the request of Messrs. DICKEY and HINES, I have examined the School Books recently arranged and published under the direction of B. D. Emerson. During my employment as a teacher, his first and second "Class Readers" with the small mental Arithmetic, had been adopted with much pleasure and success. But his "National Spelling Book" just published—does possess, in my estimation, peculiar merit, and supplies many former deficiencies in books of the kind, having easy and attractive reading lessons interspersed throughout, and its entire execution plain and beautiful.

I consider the whole series destined to bear a prominent part in the progress of education, and the moral culture of the rising generation.

W. M. L. CLEARY.

Gettysburg, March 20, 1835.
The above Works are kept for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Store of Dickey & Hines, Gettysburg—Country Merchants and others purchasing by the dozen, will be supplied at the publisher's prices.

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore-street, two doors south of Mr. David McCrea's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.—ALSO,

All kinds of TURNING, and House and Sign Painting,

attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in his said Trustees his lands and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors. All persons having claims against said WOLF, will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the 1st of May next; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time.

C. F. KEENER, } Trust.
S. MARKS, } Tees.

March 9.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth;—and they have appointed Monday the 20th day of April next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Lewistown—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM BEALES.

March 9.

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

TO PRINTERS.

THE printing materials of the Shippenburg "Intelligencer," and the "Free Press," both papers of super-royal size, and since their union with the Carlisle Herald, have been out of use, will be disposed of on very moderate terms. The presses and materials are good, and may be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to purchasers. For terms and further information address (postage paid) the Editors of the Herald.

Carlisle, March 30.

Books for \$1 25.

The thirteen numbers of Waldie's Select Circulating Library, now issued for the year 1835, contain the following valuable and entertaining books, for the very small sum of \$1 25, with the additional advantage of being received in all parts of the Union by mail, at newspaper postage:

1. The Adventures of Japhet in Search of a Father, by the author of Peter Simple, &c.
2. Jennings' Landscape Annual for 1834; the Fall of Granada, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq.
3. Letters and Essays in prose and verse, by Richard Shilp.
4. Barring Out, from the Life of a Sub-editor.
5. Antonio, the Student of Padua.
6. The Fashionable Wife and Unfashionable Husband, by Mrs. Opie.
7. Traditions of the American War of Independence.
8. Travels into Bokhara, and a Voyage on the Indus, by Lieutenant Burnes.
9. The Siege of Vienna, an historical romance, by Madame Pichler.
10. Travelling Troubles.
11. My Cousin Nicholas; a humorous tale, from Blackwood's Magazine.

Of the above works there is preparing, or prepared, for publication by the booksellers, Japhet, Sharp's Letters and Essays, Burnes' Travels, the Siege of Vienna, and My Cousin Nicholas; these alone will cost purchasers more than a whole year's subscription to the Circulating Library, to consist of 54 numbers including two supplements, and in addition to this, the Journal of Belles Letters, printed on the cover of the Library, contains, weekly, one fourth as much matter as the Library itself; thus forming the cheapest publication of even this cheap era of periodicals.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library having been long established in the good opinion of the public, and sustained as it is by an unprecedented amount of patronage, no fear on the part of subscribers can now be entertained that the publisher will not comply with his part of the engagement.

Subscriptions to the Library \$5 00 in advance, in clubs of five, \$4 00 each.

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library, commenced on the first of January, 1835, being a reprint of the best stories in the English language,

combined with original matter, is supplied to clubs of five, at \$2 00 each, or to individual subscribers who take the Library, at \$2 50.

The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art, at \$6 00, or in clubs, at \$5 00, is published at the same office.

ADAM WALDIE,
207 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

March 20.

POETRY.

SOLITUDE.

Oh, when this strange and varying life
By sorrow is imbued,
How sweet it is to quit its strife,
And fly to solitude—
To pace the forest's lonely way,
To breathe the mountain air,
Or loiter o'er the winding bay,
When the sea breeze is there.

There is an iris o'er the storm,
A flower amid the wild,
Like heavenly hope, or some fair form,
That on life's pathway smiled;
And nature's charms, I deem, still may
Sweet peace of mind restore,
To those who coldly turn away
From the dull pedant's lore.

There's music in the distant bell
Though none when it be nigh;
We are apart, it seems to tell,
From that hypocrisy,
Which, in life's crowded, dusty path,
Is ever round us still—
More baneful than the tempest's wrath,
Or tyrant's angry will.

The injured, even, may forget
Their sense of hate or wrong,
To mark the sun in beauty set,
Or hear the wild bird's song;
Whilst, in that sweet, though lonely hour,
Some dream, that late seem'd vain,
Freed from the world's malignant power,
May charm the mind again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A German Wife.—The most extraordinary suicide in the world's record, it is said, has lately occurred at Jena. It seems that a Doctor M. S. whose name is suppressed from delicacy, was taken ill with a singular species of hypochondriasm, which plunged him into incurably low spirits, and baffled all the efforts of the Doctors. His wife, a lovely and accomplished young lady, of high connections at Leipzig, being informed that nothing but a real and lasting grief would cure his malady, by turning his thoughts into another channel, resolved to offer herself a sacrifice for her husband's health. She accordingly, one evening, when the professor was absent, stabbed herself with a dagger to the heart. On forcing an entrance they found her dead. The unfortunate husband arrived at this moment.—The following letter, written with a firm hand, upon a sheet of common paper, lay upon the table:

"More unhappy than thou hast been, thou canst not be, my most beloved; happier thou mayest become with real misfortune. There is often a wonderful blessing with misfortune; you will surely find it so. We suffered together one sorrow; thou knowest how I suffered in silence; no reproach ever came from you—much hast thou loved me.—It will be better for thee. Why? I feel, but have not words to express what I feel. We shall meet hereafter free and unfettered. But thou wilt live out thy time upon earth. Fulfill then thy destiny, and act with energy. Salute all whom I loved, and who loved me in return, till in all eternity we meet. Thy

CHARLOTTE."

"Do not betray weakness—be firm, strong and resolute."
—Marvellous to say the Doctor has recovered entirely since the tragic and awful sacrifice has been made for his happiness. The physicians declare with truly German nonchalance, that "no medicine could have worked with half so much potency either on mind or body."

There is something painfully interesting in this magnanimous error of a noble outrage; yet notwithstanding the abundant love and heroic self devotion which exhibits, there is in such conduct something so unnatural—such an utter want of all religious feeling—that we cannot repel a sensation of horror at the mystic enthusiasm which could cause such a deed.

M. Gutzloff, who resided long and travelled far in China, thus speaks of the population of that country:

"Whilst giving the enormous sum of 900 millions as the actual number of the inhabitants of China, the author is fully persuaded that the last imperial census is as near the truth as it can be ascertained. Those parts of the empire which he has visited are extremely populous. He has taken the trouble of examining some parts of the census, and numbering the houses of small districts, and has invariably found that the population was under-rated."

The Chinese are naturally a very prolific people; few individuals only live a single life; early marriages, which seldom prove barren, are general throughout the empire. Government has always encouraged the matrimonial state, and their ancient institutions devote a childless man to contempt. Thus the population must increase and multiply on a large scale. As the wants of the common people are so very few, and their habitual industry renders every barren spot tributary to them, we may easily conceive that so large a population can find the means of subsistence."

A GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURES.

It is in youth as in after life, that vicious propensities are best counteracted, not by stern precept and rigid law, but by turning the feelings and passions into a purer channel, by giving a higher object to a generous ambition, by centering the active energies on more worthy pur-

suits, by teaching them, in short, to find their highest gratification in mental and moral culture. Let a youth's pride be a gentleman—furnish him with elegant and refined pleasures, imbue him with intellectual pursuits, and you have a better security for his turning out a good citizen, and a good Christian, than if you had kept him in innocent and unsuspecting ignorance of all the vices of youth, and in the mechanical and orderly routine of the severest system of education.

An Original Anecdote.—A good 'un. A short time since the mail stage was going, on a very dark night, from Boston to Portsmouth; the driver was alarmed by the cry of "oh lordy we are kilt every eoul of us." The driver jumped off his box, and found that he had driven into a cariole, demolished it, and "split" an Irishman and two women. The driver somewhat enraged that the gallant Liberman should keep the middle of the road, gave him a severe lecture, and concluded by asking him if he did not see the lights on the stage? "Yes, and to be sure, and I did, and I drove right between them."—Port. Ado.

A clergyman, who was at one time a lover of argument and of pudding, being at a visitation, in which during the time of dinner, the Archdeacon was holding forth on the transitory things of this life, enumerating health, beauty, riches, power, &c. the parson listened with great attention, and afterwards turned round to help himself to a slice of pudding, when he found it was all eaten; on which, turning to the Archdeacon, he begged that in future he would not in his catalogue of transitory things, forget to insert a pudding.

An Irish officer had the misfortune to be dreadfully wounded in one of the battles in Holland. As he lay on the ground, an unfortunate soldier, who was near him, and was also severely wounded, made a terrible howling, when the officer exclaimed, "Blast your eyes, what do you make such a noise for? Do you think there is nobody killed but yourself?"

Anecdote on Waltzing.—At a ball lately in Richmond, Va. a belle asked a country rustic, who stood high in her, in a compact ring of four or five deep, gazing on a pair waltzing: "Pray, sir, how do you like the waltz?" "Madam," said the quaint gentleman, "I like the hugin part very well; but I don't like the whir round. When it comes to hugin, I would like to stand still."

We have heard of the water freezing "down east," as it issued from the tea kettle, but this is not even a priming to the following, from the west:

The Illinois Gazette and Jacksonville News says: "One of the drivers from Peoria to Springfield had one of his eyes frozen out. This was caused by wearing a mask with eyellet holes, by which the action of the wind was concentrated on the eye, and destroyed its power of vision."

A bran new article.—A country would-be-dandy called in at a public house in this borough a few days since, to refresh himself; and after taking half a pint of Sponser and Marshall's best beer, inquired of the hostess if she had any segs.

"We have none but Spanish," replied the lady.
"Spanish!" exclaimed the customer, "that must be a bran new article. If you had some good smokin' segs I wouldnt much mind buyin' a cent's worth."

Perry Forester.

Legal Dexterity.—The anecdote now going the rounds of the press, from a London paper, of General Wiron's advice to the Frenchman, who complained that an Englishman knocked him down whenever he attempted to rise—"My friend, never do you get up until he is gone away," reminds me of a story of Sergeant Davy. The Sergeant having abused a witness, as Sergeants will abuse witnesses, on the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the Sergeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up. The visitor stating his name, reminded the Sergeant of the abuse which he had heaped on him, on the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the imputations, and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should resort to personal chastisement. On this, the Sergeant raising himself up said, "but you wont attack me surely while I'm in bed, will you?" "Certainly not," said the aggrieved party, "I should never think of attacking a man in bed." "Then I'll be—," said the Sergeant, as he laid himself down, "if I get out of bed while you are in this town."—Lon. Mag.

BUCK EYE ELOQUENCE.

A gentleman recently from the State of Ohio, has furnished us with the following specimen of native eloquence:

and assures us that it was taken down verbatim immediately after its delivery: Extract from a Gin or Wine Speech.

Mr. cheerman—I have liant contentively for a long time to the judicial cervibilities of the member which last distressed you; and—I—freely very much declines to offer any uncertain quantity

of remarks in refutation of my former dissertations, and, also, likewise, command an explanation from the gentleman who last distressed the meeting, on what authority he grounded his manifold adversities. He tells us that the motion passed nemic contra dictionary. I would require of the cheer, or of the worthy members of this Club, or Society, or Association, or Institute, or whatever name may be improper to call it, who this Mr. Neminy are! What are the principles of his contra dictionary? Whether he are opposed to the present administration. Hurra for Jackson! I have read Johnson's, and Walker's, and many other dictionaries, and once ventured to take a peep into Webster's, but I am glad to declare here in our conjugated precincts, that I never could abide Webster. I hate his dictionary, because he must be in corporation with Daniel Webster, and no non-committed freeman can uphold such a character with pleasure to themselves, or impunity to the community. I remit the question.

She Goats.—I believe the best method of rearing children when their mothers cannot nurse them is by allowing them to suck a domesticated animal. I know a fine healthy young lady, now about seventeen years of age, who was thus reared. A goat is the best animal for this purpose, being easily domesticated, very docile, and disposed to an attachment for its fostered child: the animal lies down, and the child soon knows it well, and when able, makes great efforts to creep away to it and suck. Abroad the goats much used for this purpose; the inhabitants of some villages take children to nurse, the goats when called trot away to the house, and each one goes to its child who sucks with eagerness, and the children thrive amazingly.—Gooch's Lectures.

MENTAL DECAY.

Sir Isaac Newton lost the use of his intellect before the animal frame was arrested by the hand of death. So it was said of a Mr. Swisset, that he often wept because he was not able to understand the books which he had written in his younger days. Cornutus, an excellent orator in the Augustian age, became so forgetful as not even to know his own name. Simon Tournay, in 1202, after he had outdone all at Oxford for learning, at last grew such an idiot as not to know one letter from another, or one thing he had ever done.

Ignorance and Crime.—In the New-York State Prison there are at this time 842 prisoners. Of these

- 204 can neither read nor write,
- 85 can read but cannot write,
- 510 can read and write imperfectly,
- 42 have received a good common education,
- 8 are graduates of colleges.

POLAND.—The N. York Commercial states that M. Isambart, a distinguished member of the opposition, held in the French Chamber on January 20th, the following bold and eloquent language with reference to the recent Polish claim put forward by Russia:

After referring to the present situation of Poland, he observed that if Russia made a claim in her own name, the treaty of 1818 might be brought forward in proof that France owes nothing. But if the claim were made in behalf of Poland, France denies the right of Russia to put forward such a demand, inasmuch as the latter had not fulfilled the treaties of 1815 with regard to Poland. There was, however, one debt which France owed to Poland—her glorious companion in arms—but it was a debt of blood, which could be paid only on the field of battle. To the payment of that obligation the nation would consent—all France will say—we owe it—and but give the word, and the eager youth of all France will rush forward to discharge it—[hear, hear.] Let Ministers demand from the Chamber the means of defraying it, and they should be granted; but the Chamber never would vote money only for the benefit of Poland's oppressor—[cries of "Bravo"]—and let it go forth to Russia and the world, that that debt—and THAT DEBT ONLY—WILL YET BE PAID.

It is stated on the authority of intelligent medical gentlemen that in the large towns of Ireland, at least 75 per cent. of the infirm poor die through destitution, either by gradual wasting of nature, or by the ravages of epidemics to which destitution renders them liable.

An Indian Encampment in Connecticut.—A party of Indians, fifteen in number, have been encamped at Windsor, during the whole winter, and the novelty of such a scene has of course excited a good deal of speculation in that quarter. They are part of the tribe of the Missisquoi, who live a wandering life on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, and are on a journey to Hanover, N. H. for the purpose of entering a member of the family.

vertaken by winter, they pitched their tents on the bank of the Connecticut some time in November, and have remained there ever since. The patriarch of the family is an old man aged 73, and the candidate for College honors is a youth 17 years old, bearing the euphonious and poetical name of Say-so-saph Sa-ba-see.

Al-ahum. They have erected two wigwams in which they have lived through the severe cold of the winter, without suffering inconvenience from the cold, and without any other means of support than is derived from the manufacture of Indian articles. They have lived, however, in the midst of a wealthy and hospitable people.

Cure for the Tooth-ache.—We lately heard a cure for the toothache which is said to be infallible. We have no doubt that it is quite as effectual a remedy as most newspaper cures, though we cannot exactly vouch for it, never having given it a trial. But to the remedy: Fill your mouth with water—(rain, spring, pump, river or snow water would be best)—and sit on the stove until it boils!—Fork Gazette.

It is stated in the N. Orleans Advertiser that upwards of five millions of acres of land in Louisiana are subject to annual inundation, and that the amount comprises about one-sixth of the entire territory of the State. From the same paper we learn that the gross amount of land under cultivation does not exceed forty thousand acres, the annual product of which is about ten millions of dollars, or an average of two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. In view of these singular and striking facts, the editor urges the necessity of suitable efforts to reclaim the inundated lands, the profit arising from which would, he contends, be enormous.

THE WHIGS.

A Movement in Maryland.—A meeting of a number of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland was held at Annapolis, on the 14th ult., when the subjoined resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we mutually pledge ourselves to each other and to the friends of correct principles throughout the State, that we will use our best efforts to preserve the Whig party in union and concert, with a view to the election of a President and Vice President of the U. States, after the expiration of the present terms of those offices.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whig party of the State to refrain from all nominations of candidates for those high offices for the present, and until a convention of the Whig party of the State can be held in the city of Baltimore—which we respectfully recommend to be held in said city, on the 22d day of December next; and to consist of five members, to be selected from each county in the State, and the same number from the city of Baltimore.

Singular Lawsuit.—The brewers of Albany have prosecuted E. C. DILLAM, Esq. President of the State Temperance Society, for injurious representations which have appeared over his signature in the publications of the society, asserting that the ale for which that city is somewhat famous, is made of (bdl, stagnant, and unwholesome water. Mr. D. is held to bail in the sum of \$40,000—damages laid at \$300,000!

The very last from Col. Crockett.—In the debate in the U. S. House of Representatives on Tuesday on the bill for increasing the number of hospitals, one of the western members arose and observed:—"Mr. Speaker, my opinion is, that the generosity of mankind in general are disposed to take the advantage of the generosity of mankind in general." "Sit down, sit down," whispered the Colonel, who sat near him; "you are coming out at the same hole you went in."

Jacquemont, in his "Letters from India," states that he preserved his health, and was enabled to bear all kinds of exposure, by being temperate in eating, and abstaining totally from spirituous liquors. While the English, he says, laughed at his milk and sugared water, he in turn laughed when they were buried, "pickled in champagne, or preserved in brandy and mercury, which their doctors give them by the half pound."

Six Months in a Convent.—This is the title of a work written by a Miss Reed, and recently published in Boston. The authoress was for some months an inmate in the Ursuline Community near Boston, from which she eloped. Her narrative abounds in details of the rules and ceremonies of the Convent, interspersed with reflections on those who preside over it. The book, as might have been expected, met a ready sale. Five hundred copies were disposed of on the first day of its publication. The narrative was copied into the daily journals, and made the subject of comments, which, true or false, were not calculated to have a beneficial effect on the community, already sufficiently excited. The Superior of the Convent has since published a card, branding the work as a tissue of inventions and exaggerations, and promising an answer to the book "as soon as possible."

We know nothing about the merits of the controversy; but we are decidedly of opinion that the discussion of exciting religious topics had better be excluded from our daily papers. A contrary course will not only endanger our liberties by the formation of religious parties, but smother and poison all the social relations and enjoyments of life.—Phil. Gos.

COMMUNICATED.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable number of the Democratic and Republican citizens of Adams county, met at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th of March, 1835. The meeting was organized by calling ZEPHANIAH HERBERT, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing LOGAN A. LYNCH and Dr. JOHN RUNKEL, Secretaries.

On motion, Moses McClean, Jacob Peterhoff, Peter Frey, John Butt, and Jacob Leffever were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—who, after retiring for some time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the late sham nomination of George Wolf, and selection of delegates to the National Convention, and of an Electoral Ticket, by a caucus of office-holders and their dependents, on the 7th instant, after the regular convention had been dissolved, and the whole matter had been referred back to the people, and in the absence of the people's delegates, is void—a usurpation of the people's rights, and an attempt to suppress their voice not to be tolerated by honest, ever watchful of their rights and determined to maintain them.

Resolved, That the present attempts of ambitious and interested men, to retain power at the sacrifice of principle, and to oppose and violate the wishes and interests of the people for their own aggrandizement, excite the justly deserved indignation of every true, honest and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious improvement of the State, and a prudent expenditure of public money for that laudable purpose. But, from the present extent of our State debt and the burden of our taxation, which Joseph Miller by his votes when a member of the Legislature, and George Wolf as Governor, have contributed to occasion, we believe it to be the interest of the Common wealth, and the duty of the people to themselves and their posterity, to bring forward a new candidate for the office of Governor, fresh from the ranks of the people, who never had any part or agency in producing this state of things—so that the people can be satisfied of the propriety of the debt, the justice of their taxation, and may expect with confidence a correct settlement of the public accounts.

Resolved, That in making the nomination of the Democratic People's Candidate, the only questions should be—“Is he honest? Is he capable?” Are his principles and policy such as will satisfy the interests and expectations of the people?

Resolved, That the manly and independent stand taken by Zephaniah Herbert, George Brown, and Andrew G. Miller, the Delegates from this county, as well as the other delegates of the people, in the late Democratic Convention, against official dictation and corruption, deserve the admiration and thanks of every true friend of the people's rights.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the recommendation of the late Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, to hold a State Convention at Lewisport, on the 6th of May next; and that the candidates there nominated will be the only legitimate candidates of the party.

And, whereas, the 27th day of April next, being the day recommended at the dissolution of the late convention at Harrisburg, for the election of Township Delegates, &c. comes on the Monday of the Court, which would, of course, prevent many persons from attending the said township elections—and as it is all important that the people should have a fair and full opportunity of expressing their sentiments on a subject so nearly connected with their liberties and interests—Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of Adams county, to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and township elections, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, and elect Two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention on Monday the 27th of April, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, to select Three Delegates to represent Adams county in the People's Democratic State Convention, to be held at Lewisport, on the 6th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor, and choosing Delegates to the National Convention, to put in nomination candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States.

On motion of A. G. Miller, Esq. **Resolved,** That it be recommended to the county convention, when assembled on the 27th of April next, to appoint a Standing Committee for Adams county for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That these proceedings signed by the Officers of the meeting, and published in the papers of this county, the Democratic State Journal and the Pennsylvania Reporter at Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania, the York Gazette, and such other papers as are favorable to the cause of the people.

Z. HERBERT, Chairman.
LOGAN A. LYNCH, Secretary.
JOHN RUNKEL, Secretary.

The President in the Field!

We have seen, ever since very soon after the 4th day of March, 1835, but with pertinacity and boldness daily increasing, a determined combination of the office-holders under the General Government, for the purpose of controlling elections, and perpetrating power in the hands which have now possession of it. The Government has been administered, in many particulars, with an eye to this object only. To such an extent has this evil already arrived, as to induce an effort (unhappily not yet successful) on the part of the National Legislature, to abridge

the patronage of the Executive. If this be not done, our Representative Government will be the laughing-stock of Nations. It is not doubted at the present day, that the idea of the Convention about to be held at Baltimore, to nominate a Presidential candidate, originated in the city; that it will be the work of the office-holders, and, when it has got together, will speak their sentiments only. It is equally notorious, that, under the Spoils system, the sentiment of the body of the office-holders, (we speak not of all, but of the great majority,) is but the reflection of the will of him, the breath of whose nostrils they are. All this is as well known as it is that Mr. VAN BUREN is the citizen whom the will of the President of the U. States has designated as his successor. But we confess we did not expect to find the President himself taking the field, and in person leading on his followers to the conflict for the succession to his honors and powers. We find, however, that the official paper of yesterday recognizes the authenticity of the subjoined letter from the President by transferring the letter to its columns. We ask for it, therefore, the attention of every reader who yet retains any respect for independence of opinion, or freedom of action. After he has read it, we ask what he thinks of this attempt, on the part of the Executive, to over-awe the opinion of his fellow-citizens, and to frown down every attempt to resist the nomination of the office-holders' Convention, by representing it as “assailing the virtue of the People!” and “opposing their right to govern!”

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

From the Nashville Rep., March 17.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835.
My Rev. Sir: I observe in the Nashville Republican of the 10th instant, an article headed “General Jackson's Preference,” which I think it my duty to notice.

All my friends know, that, since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference with the elective franchise; and have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right—uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good. And yet the Editor of this paper, professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President; and, by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals in the language of my bitterest enemies, *here and elsewhere*, to the independence of the people, as a shield against “my dictation,” which he supposes may be attempted.

Every one must see that the professions of the Editor in that article are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have endeavored to advance as President of the U. States:—and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons, in any exigency which threatens the ascendancy of those principles. All my friends must perceive, as far as consistent, my preference, as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans; and yet, if this individual should not be Judge WHITE, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out “Dictation!”

Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion, in order that you may do me justice.

You are at liberty to say, on all occasions, that, regarding the People as the true source of political power, I am always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment; that, discarding all personal preferences, I consider the true policy of the friends of republican principles to send delegates, fresh from the People, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and that, to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, is to assail the virtue of the People, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern.

I send the paper containing the article I refer to, and request you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me. Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Rev. JAMES GWIN, Nashville, Tenn.

The following states have yet to elect their members of the House of Representatives, before the next Congress will be completed:

Members	Election
Rhode Island	2 April
Connecticut	2 April
Virginia	21 April
Indiana	7 August
Missouri	2 August
Maryland	8 October
Kentucky	13 August
North Carolina	13 August
Alabama	6 August
Mississippi	2 May
Tennessee	13 August

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JUDGE WHITE.

As this gentleman seems to be coming before the country as the rival of Mr. Van Buren, for the suffrages of the party,

we are now offering a summary of the principal incidents in his life, which we abstract from a long eulogy in a Tennessee paper, may serve to gratify curiosity:

Hugh Lawson White was born in N. Carolina, in 1773, of highly respectable and pious parents, and removed with them while a boy to Tennessee. He

was considered promising and talented. His education was extensive for the opportunities afforded. He studied law first at Philadelphia, afterwards at Lancaster, Pa. with Mr. Hopkins, and returning to Tennessee, obtained a license as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar, and was made a Judge of the old Superior Court. When the Supreme Court was created he was made a member of it. He afterwards resigned his seat on the bench, and was made president of the bank of Tennessee, which office he held for years. For some time he was a senator of the state legislature. In 1821, he was chosen by Mr. Munroe, one of the commissioners for the adjudication of the Spanish claims. When Gen. Jackson retired from the senate of the U. States, Judge White was chosen as his successor, which office he accepted, chiefly from personal regard to the General.

The U. States and the Cherokees.

The Official journal of yesterday contains the draft of “a Treaty agreed upon at the City of Washington, March 14th, 1835, between J. F. Schermerhorn on the part of the U. States, and a Delegation of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, which, by the President of the U. States, is directed to be submitted to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, for their consideration and approbation.” This Treaty is to be submitted to the people of the Cherokee Nation, after due notice, &c. for their concurrence and adoption; and if it shall appear, after a fair, free, and full expression of their sentiments, that a majority of the people are in favor of the treaty, it shall be considered as approved and confirmed by the Nation; and their whole country shall be deemed to be ceded, and their claim and title to it to cease.

The fundamental article of the Treaty is in the following words:

“The Cherokee Nation of Indians, for and in consideration of the additional quantity of land [which the Indians are to receive in exchange beyond the Mississippi] guaranteed and secured to them by the third article of this treaty, and of the fulfillment of the covenants and stipulations herein-after mentioned, and also of the sum of four millions five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended, paid and invested, as agreed in the following articles, do hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the U. States, all their right and title to all the lands owned, claimed, and possessed by them, including the lands reserved by them for a school fund east of the Mississippi river.

The additional quantity of land referred to above, is seven millions of acres.

The Treaty contains a number of articles specifying the manner in which the consideration money of this Treaty (Four Millions and a half of dollars) shall be applied, the several particulars of which are summed up, at the close of the Treaty, in the following schedule:

For Removal	\$255,000 00
Subsistence	400,000 00
Improvements and ferries	1,000,000 00
Claims and spoliation	250,000 00
Domestic animals	10,000 00
National debts	60,000 00
Public buildings	30,000 00
Printing press, &c.	5,000 00
Blankets	36,000 00
Rifles	37,000 00
Kettles	7,000 00
Per capita allowance	1,800,000 00
General fund	400,000 00
School fund	160,000 00
Orphan fund	50,000 00
Additional territory [valued at]	500,000 00
School fund already invested	\$5,000,000 00
Commutation of perpetual annuity	43,251 76
	214,000 00
	\$5,262,251 76

These allowances, with their distribution, appear to us to be exceedingly liberal, to say the least of them. Their white brethren in most of the states may envy them the possession of revenues and estates far beyond their reach.

The treaty is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the Cherokees, and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the U. States.

Nat. Int.

Religious Denominations.—From a Statistical table then before it, the Salem Gazette remarks that the denomination of Catholics in the U. States is about 500,000, or about one twenty-eighth part of our population. The Calvinistic Baptists are numbered at 2,743,453, nearly one sixth part of our population, on the supposition that the U. States embrace fourteen millions within their borders. The Methodist Episcopal Church is set down at 2,800,000, more than one seventh part of our population. The Presbyterian General Assembly is estimated at 1,800,000, or one eighth of our population. The Congregational orthodox are reckoned at 1,260,000, one twelfth part. The Protestant Episcopal is rated at 600,000; and the Universalists number 500,000, about the same as the Catholics. *Balt. Pat.*

New York, March 28.

The Copper Mines in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, are said to be in successful operation. The process of smelting the ore has been commenced there successfully, and the yield of pure copper is said to be greater than was anticipated.

Afflicting Occurrence.

The dwelling house of Mr. Hawkins Clark, in Scotland town in this county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th ultimo. The fire was supposed to originate from four cans being placed in the Buttery to prevent provisions from freezing. Two little girls, one eight and the other twelve years old, were consumed by the flames. When the parents discovered the house to be on fire, the mother ran into the chamber to awake her children. She

found her two little girls, directed them as she supposed to the stairs, and hastened to another chamber; but the increasing smoke and the confusion of the moment it is supposed bewildered the children—they lost their way and perished in the flames. Their bodies were found together, having probably died in each other's arms. *Hudson (Ohio) Observer, 19th ult.*

From the N. York Times.

THE EFFECT OF THE THING.

A gentleman from the far west, formerly an officer, and a gallant one, in our army, who has lived much in the world, and seen as much of theatres as the most people, sat one bright night in the Pit at the Park, beside our friend, the editor of the Star, when Knowles was playing St. Pierre in his own noble play the wife. At the scene when the false Duke's villainy has been fully exposed, and St. Pierre has written the dagger from him, and grasping his throat bids him sign the confession, our officer's interest in the affair had become so engrossing and uncomfortable, that he sprang on his feet shouting “give it to him!”—“give him the knife, and give it to him!” “I were there I'd do it myself!” “Give it to him!” The Major grasped his arm and pressed him down, begging that he would compose himself, and reminding him that “it was only a play.” The Captain recalled to himself, pressed his hand to his forehead, and muttering to himself “true, true!” left the house.

If Knowles has ever heard of the occurrence, he must have felt gratified. Few of our greatest actors have ever produced such an effect on intelligent auditors.

Fruit Trees in West Jersey.

We learn by the Woodbridge papers that in the lower counties of the State, particularly in the peach orchards, the bud or fruit appears to be almost entirely killed; and that in many young orchards and nurseries, both peach and apple, the trees are so generally killed, or so much injured, that they are about to be taken up as valueless. This will prove a heavy loss to many; and to all a great inconvenience. It is generally attributed to the first severe cold spell of weather, which is supposed to have come on before the sap had entirely stopped. On examination, at the surface of the ground, they are found black and rotten for some distance up, though generally healthy at the top. Many trees of older orchards are in like manner affected. *Newark Dai. Adv.*

[We are very sorry to learn that great numbers of the fruit-trees in this vicinity, especially those of the peach, are found to have been killed by the extraordinary severity of the last winter.]

Nat. Int.

Never Despair.—A recent London paper gives the account of a whole crew saved by the energy and example of the commander.

In the Mangles, from China, came passenger, Capt. Theaker, of the late ship Earl of Eldon, which was destroyed at sea; by her cargo of cotton igniting, when on her passage from Bombay. The captain's conduct affords a striking proof of what may be executed under the most distressing privations and difficulties, by skill and self-possession. In the midst of the Indian Ocean, he safely conducted the crew and passengers, amounting in number to forty-five persons, in two boats, (one a long boat, 22 feet by 7, loaded to the water's edge with thirty-five persons, bread, water, provisions, chart, compass, &c. the other, a jolly-boat, containing ten persons,) across a space of the Indian Ocean of nearly 1550 miles, weathering two storms, and in thirty days carried them into port (Port Louis) without the loss of a single life, or any real extremity of suffering, beyond that inseparable from their situations.

Legislative Illustration.—The gentleman who monopolize the “collective wisdom” of State and Nation have a way of enforcing their views by a story when their fountains of forensic eloquence run dry, which is rather less dignified than amusing. Thus, a staunch old farmer, Ephraim Sturdivant by name, recently enlightened the Legislature of Maine after the following fashion:

“A man nigh my town, who is now in the land that flows with milk and honey,” said Mr. S. “had a family o' sons and darters—and the story is a fact, Mr. Speaker. And though he loved all the sons and darters, yet he loved one the most, and I don't know, Mr. Speaker, as it will be unparliamentary to tell his name. His name was Phineas, dear Phineas, my dear Phineas, the old man called him. Well, continued Mr. Sturdivant, laying down the case with the forefinger of his right hand in the palm of his left—“well, the old man loved Phineas so, that he wanted, when he slipped off the handle, to give him all his property; but he was afeared if he waited till that time the other sons and darters would git it away from him; and so one day, he says ‘come, Phineas, and let's go to the lawyers, and I'll deed you all my property now.’ Well, the old man mounted the mare, and trotted off to get the deed made out, and Phineas walked arter. They went to the lawyer's, and the lawyer made out the deed, and when Phineas got it he mounted the mare, and said, ‘Father, now the mare's mine!’—and so Phineas trotted off home with the mare, and left his old father to go a foot, who felt as if his heart would break. When Phineas got home he felt mighty smart to think every thing was his, and nary one treated any body well. The old father kept quiet. He didn't say much, but he thought a good deal. Bimeby (by and by) he and Phineas got down to talk over matters, ‘my dear Phineas,’ said the old father, for he called him ‘dear Phineas, ‘I've been thinkin' in my mind that

there's something or other in that are dead that's w'it wrong.’—‘What's that, father?’ said Phineas. ‘Why, I don't know exactly, I'm pretty sure, that something or other's w'it wrong—and if you'll hand it to me, I'll pint out what it is.’

Phineas began to look agin, and up he jumps and hands the deed to his father to let him pint out the wrong if he could—when the old man took the deed and chucked it under the blazing firestick—and now, says he, ‘Thin, the mare's mine!’”

The way of the Transgressor is hard.

We gave yesterday an account of the death of a young girl in the neighborhood of Sixth and Prime streets. We have since learned that the history of the poor creature is truly melancholy. She was not 17 years old when she perished—perished miserably in the streets. But two weeks before she died, she was the object of the fond care of parents and friends—beautiful, beloved, innocent and happy. Fortunately she did not long survive her fall. In the short space that intervened between her departure from her home and her death, she passed through every grade of wretchedness and died, as we learn, from mere anguish of mind. *Phil. Gaz.*

A VETERAN PEDESTRIAN.

A paper published at Printers' Retreat, Ind. states that William Brewer, of Franklin county, Ky. aged 102 years, recently visited that place to see an acquaintance. “This veteran,” adds the Indiana paper, “was born on the north branch of Potomac—in Hardy county—Virginia; and is apparently as active as most men at 50, and travelled 30 miles a day in the coldest weather, with little fatigue. He enjoys good health and retains all his faculties, in a wonderful degree—he pronounces the past season and winter, as the most remarkable for drought, light crops and cold, within his remembrance.”

Western Emigration is quite as rife as ever in New England. The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, says, that 20 farms have been sold in the town of Worthington, within a few months, nearly all the owners of which are bound for the west; and the same migrating spirit is manifest in the other towns of the neighborhood.

Culture of Silk in Connecticut.—The raw silk produced in Mansfield, Conn., during the past season, amounted to more than \$60,000. This important amount of a single branch of industry in a small country township, is almost entirely the product of the labors of children and females, and that too, for only a small portion of the year.

Look out for Counterfeits.—Five dollar counterfeit notes on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, altered to tens, are in circulation; also fives to fifty. They are said to be easily detected. *Columbia Spy.*

A friend has called to tell us, that he has just seen a counterfeit \$20 note, of the Bank of the Valley, payable in Winchester, to J. M. Brome—Letter H. No. 272—dated 1st May, 1833. The note was quite new, and the engraving not well executed. *Fredericksburg Arena.*

COLONEL CROCKETT.

Messrs. CARP & HART have published a volume of Col. Crockett's Tour to the Eastern States. It is in the Colonel's own happy style, and abounds in observations upon men and manners. The Colonel saw, for the first time, the improvements of the middle and eastern states, and he describes all with a freshness and vigor peculiarly his own. Some of his illustrations are very curious—for example, he says, that in riding on the Camden and Amboy rail road, he was told that he was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. “I can only judge of the speed,” says he, “by pitting my head out to spit, which I did, and overtook it so quick that it hit me smack in the face.”

A traveller in the South, thus contrasts the profits of the farmer of New England, and the planter of Mississippi:—

“Among Northerners, Southern planters are reputed wealthy. This is not far from correct—as a class they are so; perhaps, more so than any other body of men in America. Like our Yankee farmers, they are tillers of the soil. ‘But why,’ you may ask, ‘do they who are engaged in the same pursuits as the New England farmer, so infinitely surpass him in the reward of his labors?’ The Northern farmer, cannot at the most make more than three per cent. on his farm. He labors himself, or pays for labor. He must do the first or he cannot live. If he does the latter he can make nothing. If by hard labor, and frugal economy the common independent Yankee farmer, such as the traveller meets with any where and every where in New England, lays up annually from four to seven hundred dollars, he is a thriving man and getting rich. His daughters are attractive; and his sons will have something handsome to begin the world with.

The Southern farmer can make from fifteen to thirty per cent. by his farm. He works on his plantation a certain number of slaves, say thirty, which are to him what the sinewy arms of the Yankee farmer are to himself. Each slave ought to average nine bales of cotton during the season, especially on the new lands. An acre will generally average from one to three bales. Each bale averages four hundred pounds, at 15 cents a pound. This may be an exaggerated estimate, but it is not far from the true one. Deducting three thousand dollars for the ex-

penses of the plantation, there will remain the net income of thirteen thousand and two hundred dollars. Now on supposition this plantation and slaves have been purchased on a credit—Giving at the rate of six hundred dollars a piece to pay for two thirds of them the first year. The second year he would have paid for the remainder, and purchased ten or fifteen more; and the third year, if he had obtained his plantation on a credit of that length of time, he would have paid for that and commenced his fourth year, with a valuable plantation and forty or fifty slaves, all his own property, with an increased income for the ensuing year of sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars. Henceforward if prudent he will rank as an opulent planter. Success is not however always in proportion to the outlay or expectations of the aspirant for wealth. It is modified and varied by the wear and tear, sickness and death, fluctuation of the market, and many other ills to which all who adventure in the great lottery of life are heirs to.”

Use of Bank Bills.—A five dollar note was received in our Post Office on Saturday from Montpelier, Vt., folded and sealed, without any envelope whatever. It was directed to a publisher of a newspaper as payment for the subscription—and on the back of the bill, he requests the editor to forward his paper to other subscribers. This was certainly an economical mode of sending money, as the writer saved by it 18 1/2 cents postage. This not only evinces the ingenuity of the writer, but also, his confidence in the honesty of the Post Office Department. *N. Y. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Anecdote of Dewitt Clinton, or hitting the Nail on the Head.—A few months previous to the death of this great benefactor of his native State, in company with his lady and younger children, he paid a visit to Messrs. Thornburn's Seed and Flower Establishment in Liberty St. The elder of the firm waited on them with his usual polite attention, and accompanied them to their carriage which was in waiting at the gate. The Governor, after handing in his wife and little ones, threw a glance along the front of the building and premises around, says he, Mr. Thornburn, you once told me you were a nail maker by trade. Mr. T. replied he did, and that being a Mechanic, was his great pride. Well, said Mr. Clinton, when you purchased the Friends' meeting house, ‘you hit the nail on the head.’ The prediction has been verified. The Messrs. Thornburns have sold the premises for one hundred thousand dollars. In the year 1826, they made this purchase for twenty six thousand dollars. We have often heard Mr. T. say, remark that he landed in N. York, forty years ago, with three cents in his pocket, and his nail hammer in his hand. He may now be called the richest man in America; for he says he has enough. There are few of his acquaintances that will not rejoice in his good fortune.

When G. T. made this purchase, the profoundly wise among the Gothamites said it was another of Grant's foolish tricks.

THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

The question of indemnity for the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, in Charlestown, (Mass.) has at length been decided, in the Legislature of that State, by substituting for the original resolutions granting the indemnity, the following declaratory resolves:

Resolved, That the Government of this Commonwealth is exclusively a government of Laws, upon the maintenance of which depends the security of life, liberty and property; and that all attempts to violate those laws by the forcible interposition of the popular will, are destructive of that security, and subversive of the first principles of our institutions.

Resolved, That whereas it hath been made to appear, that the Convent of the Ursuline Community, situated upon Mt. Benedict, in the town of Charlestown, was, with all its appendages, on the night of the 11th of August last, destroyed by a lawless and ferocious mob, in defiance of the civil authority, and in violation of the majesty of the Laws,

Resolved, That this Legislature feels itself bound, in support of the Constitution, and in vindication of the honor of the Commonwealth, to declare its deliberate and indignant condemnation of such an atrocious infraction of the Laws.

An Invention.—A Massachusetts Yankee has invented a new Shingle Machine of such surprising properties, that a single horse can cut and shave with it, sixty shingles in a minute. A N. Y. editor remarks that if the inventor will improve his invention a very little, he will be able to make his horse cut down a great chestnut tree, & shingle a church in a few hours.

Mr. MITCHELL made an ascension with a balloon on Tuesday, from Baltimore, for the benefit of the seamstresses. The aeronaut had a pleasant voyage, and returned about nine o'clock in the evening, to the place of departure.

The landed property of Spain is all in the hands of about two millions of the population—leaving ten millions, who of course, are somewhat infected, doubtless with agrarian feelings.

The Senate of Mississippi has refused to take up the election of a Senator of the United States, the present Session. Consequently Mr. Poindexter's place cannot be filled until 3 months after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

HARRISBURG, March 31.
THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The House of Representatives was engaged nearly all day yesterday, in the consideration of the Improvement bill. We have only room this morning for a brief notice of the proceedings.

The first section, containing an appropriation of \$110,000, to complete the works under contract, &c. passed without a division.

The second section, containing several appropriations for extensions and new works was considered in divisions. The first division, viz:

"Ten miles, or so much of the line as lays between the head of the towing path above Newcastle and the town of Sharon, towards the completion of which one hundred thousand dollars are hereby specifically appropriated," was negatived.

The second division was amended as follows, and passed without a call of the yeas and nays, viz: "Thirty miles by canal or slackwater navigation towards Lake Erie, to commence at such point as the canal commissioners shall decide most advantageous to the interests of the commonwealth, and as shall be part of the connection of the Pennsylvania canal, between the Western improvements and Lake Erie at Erie Harbor, Provided, said 30 miles shall not be located along the Ohio river, between the city of Pittsburgh and the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal, towards the completion of which the sum of \$200,000 is hereby specifically appropriated."

The third division, appropriating \$75,000 to a rail road from Norristown to Allentown, was negatived, yeas 14—nays 92.

The fourth division, appropriating \$100,000 towards extending the West Branch division, passed, yeas 49—nays 34.

The fifth division, appropriating \$100,000 to the North Branch, commencing at the New York state line, and extending towards Towanda, passed, yeas 56—nays 23.

The sixth division, appropriating \$75,000 towards a rail road from Wrightsville by way of York and Gettysburg, to Chambersburg, &c. the work to commence at Wrightsville, passed, yeas 51, nays 33.

An amendment was then offered authorizing a survey of a rail road from Washington to Pittsburgh, and appropriating \$50,000 towards commencing the same, which was under consideration until the House adjourned. Several other amendments were offered during the day and negatived. They will be noticed hereafter.

An Act relative to Banks.
The following bill, increasing the tax on Bank dividends, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the several banks in this commonwealth, now subject by law to the payment of a tax on their dividends, shall hereafter pay into the treasury of this commonwealth, in the manner now directed by law, eight per cent. on all dividends which do not exceed six per cent. per annum; on dividends exceeding six per cent. and not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, a tax of nine per cent. on such dividends; and on dividends exceeding seven per cent. per annum and not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, the said banks shall pay a tax of ten per cent.; and on dividends exceeding eight per cent. per annum, such bank shall pay a tax of eleven per cent. *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not include the Girard Bank, the Western Bank of Philadelphia, the Manufacturer's and Mechanic's Bank of the Northern Liberties, the Moyamensing Bank, the Merchant's and Manufacturer's Bank of Pittsburgh, the Lumberman's Bank at Warren, and the Powanda Bank.

Penn. Rep.
From the U. S. Gazette.

THE WHIGS.
The non-commitment of the Whig party exceedingly embarrasses the Jackson party, more especially the ultra Van Buren men of that party. This shows the soundness of policy heretofore pursued, and encourages us to continue in the path in which we have heretofore walked. The attempt of the Van Buren men to push Gov. Wolf from the chair, has not been as powerfully seconded as they had calculated, and it would seem that the friends of Gov. Wolf have some misgivings as to the proposed Convention at Lewis-town. The friends of Joseph Ritner, however bold they may have been, and however disrespectful and contemptuous the language they have held towards the Whigs, are not without intervals of reason and calculation. They cannot shut their eyes to the light which forces itself upon them, whenever they attempt to estimate the number of votes of each of the parties in Pennsylvania.

To us it is clear, that on whatever side the Whigs give their aid, on that side will be the victory. For whomsoever the Whigs shall vote as Governor, as a party, that man shall be elected. So entirely certain are the Jacksonmen of the truth of what we have here stated, that the friends of Wolf & Muhlenburg are at this time feeling each other's pulses, and sounding each other's intentions, to ascertain whether an arrangement cannot be made to take up a third man and drop both their present candidates. This negotiation has progressed so far, that the name of a candidate is now whispering about, as that of the person to be settled upon.

We thus note the passing tidings of the times, to keep our friends advised, and in the hope that our fellow editors and Whigs, will agree with us in, for the present, keeping aloof from all promises or pledges, and, as a party, encamping on NEUTRAL HILL.



ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 6, 1835.

Floor in Baltimore \$4 87.

Col. Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, have been appointed by the President to proceed to the West, to endeavor to adjust the difficulties between Ohio and Michigan. They passed through this town a few days ago on their mission.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says: "Those who were the advocates of getting up a Convention to nominate another Whig candidate for Governor, finding public opinion so decisive against division, have now given up the project."

The Editor must have very keen optics to make such a discovery: for if our eyes do not very much deceive us, we see the noble host of independent spirits gradually extending its lines from Lake Erie to the Delaware, flushed with hope, and eager to flesh its untried weapons in the contest.

A very large Whig meeting was held at Pittsburgh, on the 28th ult. at which it was Resolved, that the Whigs should act in concert at the next election for Governor, and recommending a Convention to be held in June next. A committee of correspondence was also appointed to correspond with the Whigs throughout the State.

A new paper, entitled the "Democratic State Journal," pledged to Van Buren and Muhlenburg, has been commenced at Harrisburg.

Proposals are issued for a new Whig paper there, to be entitled "The Statesman"—Samuel E. Clement, Editor.

Scientific Lectures.

A course of Lectures upon Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology, will be delivered by Mr. Coan, in the College in this place, to commence on the evening of the 6th of April. He is furnished with an Orrery, a Telescope, and an Atmospheric Globe. The testimonials he has exhibited to us, from different gentlemen of science, in places where he has lectured, are highly satisfactory.

Tickets for the course are to be had at this office, Mr. McClellan's and Mr. Kurtz's, price \$1.

The General Improvement bill was finally negatived in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, 54 to 37.

Dr. S. Livingston McKeehan, Editor of the "Citizen," Frederick, Md. put an end to his existence on Thursday morning last, by shooting a pistol ball through his head. No cause is known for the dreadful act.

The law case in relation to Judge Baird and a number of the Attorneys of Fayette county, Pa. who had been stricken from the roll by the Judge, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Attorneys, who are, consequently, restored to their practice.

A gentleman, named Reese Thomas, of Montgomery county, was killed by the upsetting of a stage on the Harrisburg road, 9 miles from Lancaster, on Friday week. Several other passengers were also injured. The horses had run off with the stage in descending a hill.

At the circuit court, now in session for Washington, D. C. a bill of indictment has been found against Richard Lawrence, for an assault upon Gen. Jackson, with an intent to kill. Friday, the 10th inst. has been fixed upon as the day for trial of the indictment.

Death of a Family.—The last Arkansas Gazette notices the death of an entire family, consisting of six adult persons, in the short space of nine days. They resided in Crawford county, and bore the name of Hixon. The father and mother, three brothers and a sister, died. The disease was the influenza, or cold plague, as it is frequently called.

CHARLESTON, March 25.

Melancholy Commemoration.—A boat containing 12 negroes, in crossing Ashley river from town to James Island, on Sunday afternoon, during a heavy blow was upset, and, melancholy to relate, eleven of the number were drowned.

Defence of N. Orleans.—The steamboat Henry Clay passed down the river, opposite Natchez, on the 5th ult. with fifty tons of cannon balls, bound to N. Orleans. A hundred tons of cannon have been ordered from the Pittsburg foundry for the same post—at least so says the Natchez Courier.

The President of the U. States has, we learn, been indisposed for the last week.

GOVERNOR.

The leading National Republicans of Pennsylvania are yet uncommitted on the subject of Governor. A few have embraced the cause of Wolf, and some the cause of Ritner; but the large body are awaiting the development of the other parties. This is right; there is no necessity for hastiness—we can gain nothing by rashness, and may lose much.

Most of the presses are favorable to holding a State Convention. Why not? Such a movement might not be grateful to the politicians in the other parties, but why should we fear their frowns? Why not hold our own consultations—our own Conventions—and take the advice of our own sages? Are we not a distinct and independent political party—with men good and true—that we should look to the movement of other parties and other men, to guide us in our course?

A Convention is proposed after the Lewis-town Convention, when all the other parties will have taken their stand, and we can judge between them. Who knows what that convention may do?—The silk worm, in its time, becomes a beautiful butterfly—and may be, that body, though now affording almost a hopeless prospect, may terminate with equal beauty.—Village Record.

Our latest paper from Detroit is to the 20th of last month. At that time no further intelligence had been received in relation to the dispute. The military movements of the Michigan militia have been temporarily suspended. The Advertiser says:

"The Adjutant-General of Ohio has issued general orders to the militia of the Northern counties to prepare for a conflict. From the various manifestations of the Executive of that State, it is probable that an attempt will be made to anticipate any movement on the part of the General Government, and to take possession of the disputed tract before any countervailing measure can be interposed. We trust no indiscreet zeal on either side will propel the parties to a collision which will endanger the public peace. Michigan will act on the defensive, it is true, against a powerful foe, but if hostilities should commence, they will be soon stayed by the General Government."

The Advertiser contains a letter from the Delegate of the Territory in Congress, Mr. Lyon, in which it is intimated that the President has expressed his determination to support Michigan in retaining the Territory.

Melancholy Accident.—The Bangor Daily Whig relates a melancholy accident which occurred in Solon in that State on Wednesday last. David Spencer, who was at work near his father's house getting out fire-wood, was killed together with his parents in the following singular manner. "The son had just felled a large beech tree, which lodged in the upper branches against another tree, while the butt of it slipped over the stump, caught his foot, and pinned him to the ground. His screams for assistance brought out his parents, and the father seized a sick of wood, with which both of them labored to remove the tree, which being somewhat decayed, suddenly broke in the middle, and falling, crushed all three of these unfortunate beings to death."

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

On Saturday night last, a number of individuals who participated in the triumph at the result of the borough election, determined to speak their joy in the voice of artillery. In loading for the last shot, which was incautiously attempted without securing the vent, the charge exploded, and the groans of death were substituted for shouts of triumph. It was now the hour of midnight—and when the writer repaired to the scene of death, about ten minutes after the catastrophe, he found the ground strewn with the bodies of 4 men! M. John Wright was horribly mangled, gave one convulsive struggle and was dead. A man named Hood was awfully disfigured, and so wounded in the right arm as to cause immediate amputation near the shoulder necessary. The other two men were only stunned, and after a few minutes regained their feet, not being materially injured. The tumultuous crowd who had a few minutes before occupied the summit, and vexed the welkin with their shouts, had disappeared, and the scene was dismal and solitary.—Circleville (Ohio) Herald.

Destruction of Fruit Trees.—We learn by a letter from St. Augustine, that the severe cold of last winter, has made sad havoc with the fruit trees in the vicinity of that place. The orange trees, which were expected to yield a bountiful harvest the present year, it is said will not yield a single orange. A large portion of them are entirely destroyed, and the remainder particularly so; and of the lemons and limes, not a tree is left alive. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Caterpillars and the Cold.—With all the distress attending the severity of the late winter, one benefit at least results from the extreme cold. The caterpillars, that have been increasing for some years in this neighborhood, had become so numerous during the last season as to destroy, not only the fruit, but likewise the fruit trees. Judging from the extraordinary number that have been hanging enshrouded from the boughs of the cedar,

popular, &c. during the winter, we reason an army in the spring, that would make a devastating march through the country. From this apprehension, however, we have been happily relieved by finding that, of all the cocoons which were carefully examined, only one contained any appearance of vitality.

A Husband Wanted.—There is said to be now living in St. Mary's, one of the lower counties of Maryland, a lady at the age of 105 years, of whom the following account is given:—"Her mental faculties are unimpaired—she is in excellent health and spirits—rides on horseback as dexterously as a frooper—lives in her corner—attends the toilet punctually—and what is yet more surprising she is now as willing to be married as she was 90 years ago!" There's a sweetheart for you!

Our latest dates from France and England are now about fifty days old. We may expect a copious supply of European intelligence very soon.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. Jacob Winrott, of Hanover, (formerly of this place,) to Miss Sarah McPherson, daughter of Wm. McPherson, Esq. deceased, of this borough.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. John Steuffer, of York county, to Miss Rebecca Heist, of this county.

On Tuesday the 17th ult. by the Rev. F. Rutshauff, Mr. Adam George, of Cumberland township, to Miss Magdalena Koch, of this borough.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. David Pfoutz, Mr. Samuel Utz, of Straban township, to Miss Catharine Blocher, daughter of Mr. Joseph Blocher of Mounjoy township.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rutshauff, Mr. Abraham Wolf to Miss Eliza Weymüller—both of Germany township.

On the 31st, by the same, Mr. George Herring, of this county, to Miss Elizabeth Wolford, of York county.

The Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend the Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, on Monday & Tuesday the 20th and 21st inst. April 6.

A meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society," will be held in the Court-house, on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. MACFARLANE, Sec'y.

April 6.

Information Wanted.

ABOUT one year ago, a man by the name of JOHN HOFFMAN, who resided in Belmont county, Ohio, left that county, taking with him a son of the subscriber, named ENOCH BEEBY, about 2 years and 8 months old; and as I have never heard of him since, I would deem it a great kindness, if some person would inform me of his present place of residence. Any intelligence respecting him may be communicated to the Editor of the "Sentinel," Gettysburg.

NANCY BEEBY.

April 6.

Editors of newspapers would confer a great favor on a distressed mother, by giving the above a few insertions.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Shop to a few doors West of the Court-house, opposite the Indian King Hotel, Chambersburg street; where he will continue to execute all work in his line in a FASHIONABLE & SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

Thankful for past custom, he hopes by strict attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of the Public.

ROBERT MARTIN.

April 6.

WOOD! WOOD!

PROPOSALS will be received, in writing, by the Commissioners of Adams county, at their Office in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 20th inst. for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison for the ensuing year.

By Order,

WM. KING, Clerk.

April 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 17th of April inst. the following Property, viz:

One broad-wheel Wagon, One Dearborne Wagon, Cows, Hogs, & Sheep, Potatoes by the bushel, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Cupboards, Horses, and Horse-gears, a ten-plate Stove and Pipe, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

CHARLES M'ALEER.

April 6.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

JOHN MORRIS, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 30.

Pennsylvania College.

THE Trustees of this Institution will meet at the College Edifice, on the morning of the 23d of April next.

JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Baltimore, March 2.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1, 1835.

A	John Adair	Wm. Adams	John Blocher	James Barr	Maria and Elizabeth Butler	Jacob C. Bender	Peter Berry	Christians Berry	Jacob Biteman	Dr. W. H. Boyd	Sal'n Binghamon	Henry Bender	Adam Beng	Jacob Baker	Jno. Bucher	Jno. Band	Eliz'h Baehman	Jane Bailey	Geo. H. Bell	Eberhart Biteman	Henry Black	Fordy Blair																																																	
B	John Adair	Wm. Adams	John Blocher	James Barr	Maria and Elizabeth Butler	Jacob C. Bender	Peter Berry	Christians Berry	Jacob Biteman	Dr. W. H. Boyd	Sal'n Binghamon	Henry Bender	Adam Beng	Jacob Baker	Jno. Bucher	Jno. Band	Eliz'h Baehman	Jane Bailey	Geo. H. Bell	Eberhart Biteman	Henry Black	Fordy Blair																																																	
C	C. W. A. Cleman	Henry Comfort	Daniel Comfort	Abraham Crise	John Cline	George Catary	Cornelius Cronister	Maria Cowey	Mary Crawford	James Curran	John Dearloff	Isaac Darst	Nicholas Echenrode	Robt. Ewing	Alexander Ewing	David Fletcher	John Fisher	Eve Fleubaugh	A. Fickes, Jr.	Abraham Fister	Bernard Fohl	Mr. Get	Dr. G. W. Gladwell	Philip Grube	Hugh Greenfield	Ann C. Giffin	John Grifly	Phibe Humphrey	John Hoke	Emily Hall	Peter Hike	Henry Hess	Isaac Hohn	Henry Hessler	C. F. Hoke	G. F. Hoke	Jesse Ickes	James Jones	David Jamison	Thomas Jones	Sarah Jurden	Elizabeth Keckh	James Kerr	Thos. T. Koen	Barbara Kerkeley	Isaac R. Lyon	B. Lefferer	John C. Lyon	Adam Long																						
D	John Adair	Wm. Adams	John Blocher	James Barr	Maria and Elizabeth Butler	Jacob C. Bender	Peter Berry	Christians Berry	Jacob Biteman	Dr. W. H. Boyd	Sal'n Binghamon	Henry Bender	Adam Beng	Jacob Baker	Jno. Bucher	Jno. Band	Eliz'h Baehman	Jane Bailey	Geo. H. Bell	Eberhart Biteman	Henry Black	Fordy Blair	C. W. A. Cleman	Henry Comfort	Daniel Comfort	Abraham Crise	John Cline	George Catary	Cornelius Cronister	Maria Cowey	Mary Crawford	James Curran	John Dearloff	Isaac Darst	Nicholas Echenrode	Robt. Ewing	Alexander Ewing	David Fletcher	John Fisher	Eve Fleubaugh	A. Fickes, Jr.	Abraham Fister	Bernard Fohl	Mr. Get	Dr. G. W. Gladwell	Philip Grube	Hugh Greenfield	Ann C. Giffin	John Grifly	Phibe Humphrey	John Hoke	Emily Hall	Peter Hike	Henry Hess	Isaac Hohn	Henry Hessler	C. F. Hoke	G. F. Hoke	Jesse Ickes	James Jones	David Jamison	Thomas Jones	Sarah Jurden	Elizabeth Keckh	James Kerr	Thos. T. Koen	Barbara Kerkeley	Isaac R. Lyon	B. Lefferer	John C. Lyon	Adam Long
E	John Adair	Wm. Adams	John Blocher	James Barr	Maria and Elizabeth Butler	Jacob C. Bender	Peter Berry	Christians Berry	Jacob Biteman	Dr. W. H. Boyd	Sal'n Binghamon	Henry Bender	Adam Beng	Jacob Baker	Jno. Bucher	Jno. Band	Eliz'h Baehman	Jane Bailey	Geo. H. Bell	Eberhart Biteman	Henry Black	Fordy Blair	C. W. A. Cleman	Henry Comfort	Daniel Comfort	Abraham Crise	John Cline	George Catary	Cornelius Cronister	Maria Cowey	Mary Crawford	James Curran	John Dearloff	Isaac Darst	Nicholas Echenrode	Robt. Ewing	Alexander Ewing	David Fletcher	John Fisher	Eve Fleubaugh	A. Fickes, Jr.	Abraham Fister	Bernard Fohl	Mr. Get	Dr. G. W. Gladwell	Philip Grube	Hugh Greenfield	Ann C. Giffin	John Grifly	Phibe Humphrey	John Hoke	Emily Hall	Peter Hike	Henry Hess	Isaac Hohn	Henry Hessler	C. F. Hoke	G. F. Hoke	Jesse Ickes	James Jones	David Jamison	Thomas Jones	Sarah Jurden	Elizabeth Keckh	James Kerr	Thos. T. Koen	Barbara Kerkeley	Isaac R. Lyon	B. Lefferer	John C. Lyon	Adam Long
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[BY AUTHORITY.]

A SUPPLEMENT

To the act relating to county rates and levies, and to the act relating to county and township officers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the commissioners of the several counties shall have power to appoint collectors of taxes, without requiring the bond, or mortgage, or other security directed by the nineteenth section of the act relating to county rates and levies, and township officers.

Sec. 2. If any person appointed collector, from whom security shall not be required, or if any assessor shall refuse to serve, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, or otherwise, at the suit of the commissioners, as debts of similar amount are now recoverable: *Provided*, That no person who shall have been appointed or chosen for a second term, without his consent, for the term of ten years.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, within three months from the delivery of the duplicate to the collector appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to file a certificate under their hands and seal, in the office of the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, stating the amount due and unpaid by such collector; and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary to enter the same on his docket, which certificate shall, from such entry, have the same operation and effect as a judgment of said court, and execution may be issued in like manner as on judgments, for the amount remaining unpaid, at any time after the entry thereof.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the commissioners to enter the names of the collectors, and the amount of their respective duplicates, on the minutes of the office, and to furnish the county treasurer with a copy thereof; and the twenty-second section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. No person shall be appointed collector of county rates and levies, who shall not have paid over the whole amount of his former duplicates.

Sec. 6. So much of the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, as provides that the rate for any office or post of profit, profession, trade or occupation, or on any single freeman who follows no occupation, shall at no time exceed ten dollars in one year; and so much of the fourth section as requires the assessor to participate in taking an account of the names and surnames of the taxable inhabitants, and of the personal and real property in their respective districts, wards, and townships, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. It shall be lawful for the supervisors of any township, in addition to the authority conferred by the twenty-fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, to levy a rate or assessment and collect the same, for the purpose of discharging any just debt due a former supervisor or overseer of the poor.

Sec. 8. So much of the eighth-first section of the act of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, "relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," as requires the election of three supervisors and a township treasurer, is hereby repealed, except in the counties of Erie, Franklin, Wayne, Venango, Warren, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and Luzerne. And it shall be the duty of the electors of every township annually to elect two supervisors, who shall serve for one year, and shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities provided by the act to which this section is a supplement.

Sec. 9. So much of the nineteenth section of the act of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, as enjoins on the supervisors the duties of overseers of the poor, is hereby repealed, except the counties excepted in the eighth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of every township annually to elect two persons who shall perform the duties of overseers of the poor for one year, and be subject to the responsibilities provided by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to assessments and collections of taxes and auries thereof, shall not extend to the city and county of Philadelphia, but the same shall be regulated therein as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of every sheriff to place and keep up in some conspicuous part of his office the seventyninth section of the act entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," for the inspection of all persons having business in such office, on pain of forfeiting for each day the same shall not by his neglect be up as aforesaid, the sum of ten dollars, one-half of which penalty shall be for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the proper county, and the eightieth section of said act shall be and is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit a copy thereof to the commissioners of each county in this Commonwealth.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
JACOB KERN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.
GEO. WOLF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, March 2, 1835.



This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original law on file and of record in said office. Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.
JAMES FINDLAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties comprising the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District; and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners there, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
March 9.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM.

Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, vs. John Brennisholtz, with notice to Christian Cushman, terre tenant.
Peter Lobaugh, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobaugh, vs. Henry Fickel and Saranna Fickel.

Moses Myers vs. John Fickel.
Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickel.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.
John Garvin vs. William E. Camp.
James Neely, Adm'r of James Neely, deceased, for the use of J. Kitchen, vs. Daniel O'Brien.

David Roth vs. Wm. M. Cletian.
John Ginter vs. Philip Weaver and Michael Saltzgriver.
Jacob Sell and Mary Ann his wife, (late Mary Ann Wiley) use of Michael Kitzmiller, vs. Jacob Barnitz, Trustee of Michael Dugan, an insolvent debtor.

Isaac Cruse vs. James Moore.
Andrew Miller vs. William Linn.

Shadrach Malone vs. Jesse Comly.
FOR ARGUMENT.

March 23.

GRAND JURY

FOR APRIL TERM, 1835.

Borough—John Houck, John Cress.
Reading—Michael Brown, J. "Primmer, David White.

Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, H. Clutz.

Straban—Michael Saltzgriver, James Brinkerhoff.

Hamilton—Sam'l Orndorff, John Boblitz, Hugh M. Sherry.

Conowingo—Jacob Kohler.

Mountpleasant—Charles Smith, Jacob Raffenaparger.

Tyrone—James L. Neely, John Neely, John Lehman.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, D. Beecher, Valentine Flohr.

Menallen—Daniel Wolf, Joseph Taylor, sen.

Berwick—Michael Hoffman.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Sam'l Cobean (of W.), Wm. McCurdy, James M. Allister.

Menallen—Henry Walter, Henry Fehl, John Hall, Robert Major, Adam Gardner.

Straban—Jacob King, Fleming Gilliland.

Reading—Moses M. Neely, Abraham King.

Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock.

Hamilton—James Wilson, Wm. Douglass, Wm. Wiegley, John Marshall, Charles Donaldson.

Germany—Jacob Rider, Jas. Stealy.

Conowingo—John Busby, John Lilly, Joseph Shanefelter.

Mountpleasant—Henry Lilly, Anthony Smith.

Franklin—James Heagy.

Borough—Thomas J. Cooper.

Hamilton—James Millwee.

Tyrone—John Myers, Jonas Yates.

Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Joseph Miller.

Liberty—Jacob Myers, Leonard Flohr.

Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, Adam Wert.
March 9.

Estate of Anthony Topper.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anthony Topper, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. dec'd, will make payment to SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Esq. residing in said township, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.

The Administrator resides in Westminister, Frederick county, Md.
JOSEPH TOPPER, Adm'r.
Feb. 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Reading township.

PETER MYERS, Adm'r.
March 2.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSSELL & CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 5.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually

kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,

LEAD IN KEYS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Potter's Catholicon.

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bowels, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

THE

CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Feb. 16.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound

Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.—Prepared

and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs

—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.—if

DOCTOR LECHLEITNER'S

Vegetable Restorative Elixir, FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Cholera, Head-ache, &c.

bur, Flatulency, Acidity, Sick Head-ache, Sickness of Stomach, particularly after eating, Eruptions of Skin, &c.—for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
March 23.

Cash paid for Lizen and Cotton Bags at the Printing Office.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STITZEL,
HENRY MEEDS.
March 2.

Doctor Schmucker's

POPULAR THEOLOGY.

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 1.

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills.

Keel's Rheumatic Plaster.

Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter.

Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles.

A superior article of Cologne, Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. D. & S. Keener, Baltimore.

Dr. Sieer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism.

Dr. Beliz's infallible worm destroying Syrup.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Dyott's Anticolic Pills, Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Anubilius Pills, Lees Eye water,

A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,

A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,

Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Com-

pound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality; Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands; Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Pealsterpiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandelnde Seele,

Frankle's Leben,

Habermans Prayer-book,

Dr. Schmucker's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-books,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Menz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent

Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

B. H. BUEHLER.
May 16.

FRESH DRUGS.

MIDWINTER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur,

Cream Tartar,

Epsom Salts,

Glauber do.

Rochelle do.

Sulphate Quinine,

Anatto,

Aqua Fortis,

Camphor,

Calomel,

Castor Oil,

Senna,

Manna,

Elixir Paregoric,

Do. Vitriol,

Flor Benjoin,

Do. Camomile,

Fisher's Pills,

Anderson's do.

Lee's do.

Hooper's do.

Chapman's do.

Rush's do.

Germann do.

Liquorice Ball,

Do. Root,

Borax,

Arrow Root,

British Oil,

Antimony,

Tartaric Acid,

Balsam Peru,

" Sulphur,

" Tarlinton's,

Bateman's Drops,

Opodeldoc,

Coccollella,

Gum Arabic,

" Benjoin,

" Guaiacum,

" Siliac,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,